

CUMMING CHEATED.

That is the Verdict of the Jury in the Baccarat Trial.

SENSATIONAL OPENING OF COURT.

Gen. Owen Williams Attempts a Personal Explanation.

PREVENTED BY LORD COLERIDGE.

The Lord Chief Justice's Charge to the Jury is Clearly Against the Plaintiff--Evidently, He Tried to Let the Prince of Wales Out of the Hole He Was In--The Verdict Received With Hisses By Sir William Gordon-Cumming's Friends--The Curtain Goes Down on the Tranby Croft Scandal.

LONDON, June 9.—On this, the seventh and last day of the famous baccarat suit, the same very familiar scenes were witnessed inside the court. The Prince of Wales, to the disappointment of many, was absent. He was at the Ascot races. The proceedings opened with a most sensational incident. The Lord Chief Justice had hardly taken his seat when General Owen Williams stepped to the front of the bench and said, his face pale with emotion, and his voice husky with feeling: "My Lord, I have to ask your protection. Yesterday Sir Edward Clarke thought proper to—"

Here the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Clarke, sprang to his feet, and, interrupting General Williams, exclaimed: "I ask your Lordship to interfere and allow that General Williams shall not be allowed to make a statement as he has not the privilege of doing so."

To this General Williams hotly replied in a ringing voice, all trace of meekness having disappeared under the influence of the angry feelings which animated him: "I was accused of an honorable charge."

Then the Lord Chief Justice intervened, saying: "I do not remember the expression, but I do not think that you can be allowed to speak."

The Lord Chief Justice then commenced summing up, while General Williams returned frowning and greatly discontented to his seat, where he received the condolence of the friends who had come with him to court in order to hear him defend himself from the allegations made yesterday by the Solicitor General.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Lord Coleridge called attention of the jury to one particular observation which was made on behalf of the plaintiff during the course of the trial. It was to the effect that there "was more in the case than appeared on the surface." Against this, the Lord Chief Justice remarked, "I most emphatically protest. The jury has nothing to do with things which are not on the surface. You have to confine yourself to the single issue and what you have heard and what has been proved during the trial."

Lord Coleridge also described at length the high position and brave career of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, saying that the latter went to Tranby Croft as an honored guest, and that, if I might be permitted to say so, as a sort of prize given of whom any hostess might be proud.

THE PRINCE'S CONNECTION.

Referring to the Prince of Wales' connection with the case, Lord Coleridge said: "People may say what they like, but they are all very much pleased to have such guests as the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and Lord this and Lord that in their house. [Laughter]. Then as to the position of the Prince of Wales, and as to the desire for secrecy manifested by the party at Tranby Croft, was it not natural that, with such non-moral institutions as ours, such a wish should have existed? It must be remembered that such incidents were brought before a hard judging world—not before the royal and subversive world of the dukes, but before a world whose sense and judgment had to be consulted. Surely it was not to be said against a man that under these circumstances he was anxious to keep the scandal quiet. While admitting the improbability of a man of Sir William Gordon-Cumming's position and wealth, lowering himself to cheat, and to cheat his friend the Prince of Wales, too, Lord Coleridge made a strong point against the plaintiff in calling the jury's attention to his failure to face his accusers. Lord Coleridge then said: "We have now come to a very important point in my mind. I have carefully searched for the latter had said in court that he had informed Sir William Gordon-Cumming of Mr. Lyett Green's desire to be confronted with him, the plaintiff."

Thereupon Sir Charles Russell, for the defendant, promptly arose and read from General Williams' testimony that the latter had said in court that he had informed Sir William Gordon-Cumming of Mr. Lyett Green's desire to be confronted with him, the plaintiff."

Lord Coleridge, when both Sir Charles Russell and Sir Edward Clarke had said all that they wished to say on the above point, dwelt at length upon it, his remarks not being in favor of the plaintiff. Lord Coleridge continued: "If the prince did not believe the story he would have made it a point to show the world that he did not believe it, but he has not met the plaintiff since."

DEFENSE "PRINCE BACCARAT."

Lord Coleridge also said that he did not know why the jury had been informed that it was impossible for the names of the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams to remain on the army list if the name of Sir William Gordon-Cumming was eliminated

therefrom. Referring to the criticism which has been heaped upon the Prince of Wales, he said, in the main, that England was not only a free country, but a censorious one. The life of the Prince of Wales, like that of every other person of rank, was continually made a subject of public comment. "The Prince of Wales," Lord Coleridge added, somewhat pathetically, it appeared, "goes through many boring ceremonies, and what if he did introduce baccarat into that great house? "Did the jury believe the plaintiff signed the dishonoring document in which he stated that he had cheated at cards? And did this save the Prince of Wales? Was not the consequence far too great for the cause?"

Lord Coleridge said in addition that he could not "understand how a man could give away all for which life was valued and which made life worth living."

The Lord Chief Justice wound up his charge to the jury with the following emphatic, not to be easily misunderstood, remark, after what he had already said:

"When you pass your judgment upon Sir William Gordon-Cumming's honor, I pray you recollect your own."

The audience, especially the fashionably dressed ladies in the galleries, paid but little attention to the summing up and charge of the Lord Chief Justice.

When the case was finally given to the jury, everybody seemed relieved.

THE VERDICT.

From the time the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict until the moment they returned to court, only fifteen minutes elapsed, showing apparently that they were of one opinion as to the merits of the case. The verdict was against the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon-Cumming. The announcement of the verdict was received with slight hissing in the court upon the part of those who were in sympathy with the plaintiff. These marks of disapproval, however, were promptly suppressed, and as the court room began to be vacated by its deeply interested, chatting audience, the curtain may be said to have been lowered over the Tranby Croft drama.

RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT.

When the verdict was announced to be against Sir William Gordon-Cumming, the latter to all appearances was the most unmoved man in court. Lord Middleton and Wever flushed scarlet and then turned very pale. Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mrs. Lyett Green were also noticed to turn pale when the verdict was rendered, and they were evidently badly frightened when they heard the hisses which greeted it.

Popular sympathy was with the guest of Tranby Croft, whose future was now as black looking as that of a man condemned to a long term of imprisonment for some heinous crime. When the Wilsons had disappeared Sir William Gordon-Cumming stood up, and gratefully smiling, shook hands with Sir Edward Clarke and with others who pressed around him, with many cheering words of sympathy for the man whose career was thus blighted beyond all hope.

AN OYATION TO SIR WILLIAM.

Sir William and Lord Middleton were no sooner recognized as they entered the latter's carriage than they were loudly, repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the dense, excited crowds packing every approach to the new law court, this reception contrasting most significantly with the totally different manner—dead silence—with which the Wilsons were greeted as they drove away. The effect of the verdict in military circles, it is generally understood, is that Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scott's Fusilier Guards, will be promptly cashiered from the Army, and just as quickly expelled from the Marlborough Club, the Guards Club, the Turf Club, and any other social organization to which he may belong.

CONVICTED BY THE JUDGE.

The summing up of the Lord Chief Justice during the afternoon was undoubtedly more strongly against Sir William Gordon-Cumming than were the Chief Justice's remarks made during the morning. The afternoon utterances of Lord Coleridge may be said to have amounted practically to instructions to find a verdict against the plaintiff.

One of the baccarat case jurymen, who was interviewed after the court had finally adjourned, said that there was no doubt from the first moment the jury retired as to how the verdict would go. Each of the jurymen, he said, was asked, as soon as they were alone, whether he was for the plaintiff or for the defendants, and each reply was given without hesitation and immediately, "for the defendants."

One jurymen, the gentleman who was interviewed, frankly admitted that he undoubtedly sympathized with the plaintiff, but he was so struck with the unanimity of opinion which prevailed in favor of the defendants that, although he would like to find for the plaintiff, he could not conscientiously do so in face of the evidence which had been presented on behalf of the defense.

The interviewed jurymen said in conclusion that it appeared to him that the jury had made up their minds as to the verdict they would render before the Lord Chief Justice summed up and made his charge.

POLITICAL RESULTS.

Cumming held a consultation with Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Gill and his solicitor, in the course of the evening, before proceeding home. To-night the members of the Turf Club seemed undecided how to act. Personally Cumming is liked at the club. The defendants, on leaving the court, were surrounded by a mob, and numbers of insulting allusions were addressed to them until they reached the protection of their carriages. Mr. Lewis, their solicitor, escaped by climbing over a bench. The popular reaction is largely due to Sir Edward Clarke's outspoken and fearless address, though his friends fear for his future. Political issues of the affair promise a speedy development. Mr. Morton has already given notice that in committee on the estimates he will move a reduction of the salary of the commander-in-chief in order to raise a general debate on the case.

An indication how the religious public view the scandal is given in the speeches made at a meeting of Methodist leaders to-night on the suppression of gambling.

THE PRINCE AT THE RACES.

The Prince of Wales, fresh from his

week of listening to the legal war waged over the baccarat scandal in the Court of Queen's Bench, was present in company with the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, at the Ascot races to-day. All doubts as to the manner in which the Prince of Wales would be received by the public after the baccarat trial revelations were set at rest by the hearty and enthusiastic reception accorded him.

SIR CUMMING'S BROTHER.

He Lives in Mansfield and Has Some Views About the Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—In an interview, Alester P. Gordon-Cumming, of Sykesville, Md., brother to Sir William, the plaintiff in the disgraceful baccarat case, has the following to say relative to the respective characters of the Prince of Wales and his brother, Sir William:

"I do not wonder that the American press everywhere denounces the heir apparent. The evidence shows that the whole matter was left in his hands for the exercise of his judgment and discretion. How did he act? Was not his conduct disgraceful? Where is the manliness that is supposed to characterize the English gentleman? Instead of managing this affair in a clear-headed, discreet fashion, the Prince of Wales has acted like a fool."

"I wish that the Prince's father had lived," Mr. Cumming went on with much feeling. "Englishmen might not then have been obliged to blush for the highest male representative of royalty in Great Britain. The Prince's cruelty to my brother is almost incredible, and William and he were the most intimate of friends for the last twenty years, visiting each other and enjoying each other's society. They traveled together in England, Scotland and France. They were together at Monte Carlo, at Genoa, in fact, all over the continent of Europe, and their intimacy was that of college chums. And now the Prince and the same aristocracy that courted my brother pretended to love and honor him, treat him as if lost to all sense of decency and propriety."

"Do you know my brother's history? Do you recall the fact that he has served in four wars with distinguished honor and gallantry; that he has received the highest praise from every one for his bravery and heroism? Archibald Forbes was his close friend, and he knows what a noble, generous, kind and high-spirited man he is. Why, his daring and intrepidity are something amazing. After four men had tried to kill a tiger in an Indian jungle, he shot the beast at close range, probably saving more than one life. I have had my confidence in my brother reinforced by letters from him, in which he tells me much I do not care to see in print. I believe him entirely innocent of this terrible charge. I should be an ingrate did I not love and trust him. Besides many other kindnesses, he has offered me his big house in Scotland to live in, and has made me heir to his large estate in Scotland. He is a wonderfully good and generous brother."

When Mr. Cumming spoke of the Wilsons it was with the utmost contempt and disgust.

"Wilson is a man who was suddenly elevated from a lowly position by the merest accident," said he, "and his evidence on the trial shows that he is a miserable, envious creature. My brother accepted his hospitality and, being naturally somewhat cold and reserved, did not put himself out to get in the good graces of the Wilson family. Accordingly Wilson takes offense, hatches up this most foul story, and the ladies, under the excitement of the moment, imagine it to be true and swear to it. The agreement was signed in order to shield the Prince of Wales, and that he should lend himself to such a conspiracy is simply monstrous."

Suffering from the Grip.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Prince Gustave, Duke of Varmeland, eldest son of King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway, and heir apparent to the throne, is dangerously ill. The prince is suffering from influenza.

Of Course He Was Killed.

MUNICH, June 9.—A chaplain ascended the Untersberg near Salzburg to-day and while gazing enraptured at the scenery made a false step and fell over the precipice. He was, of course, killed.

Amnesty Granted.

BEAUNE, June 9.—The national council by a vote 69 to 58 has granted amnesty to all citizens who took part in the revolution in the canton of Ticino in September last.

Omnibuses Stop.

PEBBLE, June 9.—The omnibuses of this city have ceased running, the owners having suspended operations as a protest against the police interfering in the traffic.

France Is Coming.

PARIS, June 9.—At a cabinet council held to-day it was decided to ask Parliament for the credit necessary in order to enable France to take part in the Chicago World's Fair.

Favor Shorter Hours.

LONDON, June 9.—Cardinal Manning, Sir John Gorst and the artist Watts have written in favor of shorter hours for business men.

JEALOUS DUSKY DAMSELS.

One Stabs Another Five Times at a Picnic, Killing Her.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Annie Allen crept up behind Belle Rogers, at a picnic to-day, and plunged a huge dirk knife five times into Belle's back. The victim sank to the ground speechless, and in ten minutes was dead.

The murderers clung frantically to the police who arrested her, begging them not to allow the crowd to lynch her. The two women were both colored and were rivals for the affections of a dusky youth named Brownell Jones.

Terrible Wind in the Northwest.

PIERRE, S. D., June 9.—A terrible wind storm struck this city at 3:30 to-day. It was accompanied by a blinding storm of dust, which left the city in total darkness. The storm lasted twenty-five minutes. The temperature fell from 90 in the shade to almost freezing point, and unless a change takes place before midnight a damaging frost will be the result.

WANT A NEW HISTORY.

Southern Veterans are Going to Rename the Rebellion.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT MEETS.

At Fredericksburg To-day--Recommendations of the Grand Commander in His Annual Report. "War for Southern Independence."

RICHMOND, VA., June 9.—The grand camp of Confederate Veterans will meet in Fredericksburg to-morrow. Col. H. P. Smith, Grand Commander, will present his annual report. The report will recommend that action be taken to secure the remains of General Joseph E. Johnston for interment in this city, and that an effort be made to have prepared and published a Southern school history of the late war. The Grand Commander favors the adoption of a name by the Confederate Veterans for the late war, and approves the suggestion made in Charleston, S. C., newspapers that it be called the "War for Southern Independence."

THE ELLIOTT MURDER TRIAL.

Damaging Testimony for the Accused given Yesterday.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 9.—In the Elliott murder trial to-day John W. Burton, a real estate agent, testified to the shooting, which he saw from an upstairs window. He located the different shots up to the first four, saying W. J. Elliott, the defendant on trial, fired the first shot, the second came from the crowd north of Osborne, the third shot was fired by Osborne, one of the victims of the defendant's guns, and the fourth shot was fired by W. J. Elliott. The defendant's shots were all to the north and northwest. The application of this latter testimony is in favor of the State's theory that W. L. Hughes, the innocent bystander, was not killed by Osborne. Much time was spent by the defense in endeavoring to bring out that there were no women between the combatants, but the witness said up to the fourth shot there were several ladies within a radius of five feet of W. J. Elliott.

At the afternoon session of the trial, James A. Miles, a local attorney, was the principal witness examined. He was an eye witness to a portion of the shooting and confirmed the line of the prosecution on the disputed point, that Elliott fired several shots after he had gotten behind a woman passing on the street. The taking of testimony was continued to 6 p. m., and the court has announced it will start an hour earlier in the morning in the interest of the jury, who are becoming tired of the close confinement to which they are being subjected.

ANOTHER PENSION CLAIMANT.

Who Avers That She Is the President's Sister-in-Law, but Cannot be Located.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A woman representing herself as the widow of "Clack" Harrison, said to be a brother of the President, appeared at the Pension office to-day, inquiring for the \$8,000 back pension paid within the past week to the widow of Captain Archibald Harrison. The latter was a brother of the President, and to-day's inquiry expressed the opinion that the case of the two had been mixed up. Investigation shows that no person named Harrison resides on the street named as the home of the President's alleged second Chicago sister-in-law.

The Camden Will Case.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., June 9.—The Judge Camden will case was called in the county court to-day, but after consultation between counsel, was postponed until Wednesday. The will has been photographed, and experts claim there are over fifty errors of spelling and punctuation contained in less than 200 words. To persons who knew or had business with Camden this seemed strange, as he prided himself upon his correctness and the clearness with which he always drew legal papers. The case is exciting general interest throughout the State.

Iquique Bombed.

IQUIQUE, via Galveston, June 9.—The armed transport and the Torpedo Cruisers Lynch and Condell appeared in sight and have been to-day firing on the town but the range was too great and no damage was done. The torpedo vessels were chased by the Congressional ships Huascar and Abloa. At 6:30 p. m., all was quiet again, the ships having apparently retired.

Illinois World's Fair Fund.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 9.—The House this morning passed the World's Fair appropriation bill as amended last week, reducing the appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$150,000. The fact was at once reported to the Senate, and that body declined to concur in the amendment, so that the bill was sent to a conference committee.

The Senate passed a bill providing that no person who is not registered shall be allowed to vote at general or State elections.

To Secure Foreign Exhibits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The following named persons will go abroad as members of the commission in the interest of foreign exhibits at the Chicago Exposition: Hon. Thomas W. Waller, President; Mr. M. P. Handy, Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, and probably Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. A sixth, Mr. Ives, of St. Louis, Chief of the Art Bureau, will also be sent abroad.

Princeton Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—This was the third day of Princeton University commencement week, and great crowds attended every event. At 10:30 o'clock all the graduates marched to the University hall, where President Patton spoke briefly.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived, steamer Elder, Bremen.

BREMENHAVEN, June 9.—Arrived, Aller, New York.

BARDSLEY PLEADS GUILTY.

To Seventeen Indictments--To be Sentenced in Two Weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 9.—John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, was brought up from Moyamensing prison this morning and arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions before Judges Fell and Wilson on seventeen indictments charging him with loaning money as a public officer, deriving gain from the deposit of public money, and converting public money to his own use. When Bardsley was asked how he pleaded, he pleaded guilty to every count on the indictment.

District Attorney Graham addressed the court and stated that, in view of Bardsley's plea and the fact that his counsel has not had time to examine the bills of indictment, he would not press for sentence being pronounced at once.

It was then arranged that this day two weeks should be set for hearing the evidence for and against Bardsley, and court could then weigh it and pronounce sentence. In the seventeen indictments on which Bardsley pleaded guilty the total amount of money involved is \$873,405.

While arguing for two weeks delay, counsel for Bardsley said: "I am preparing a statement for Mr. Bardsley, and it will take me all of that time to get it ready."

This caused a sensation and opened anew the rumor that the ex-city treasurer intends to make a clean breast of everything.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The Pirate Busses Reaping a Harvest--The Strikers Growing Uneasy.

LONDON, June 9.—The position of the striking employees of the omnibus company is, to all intents and purposes, unchanged. The road car company only started twenty-five of its omnibuses to-day and the general omnibus company's vehicles are at a complete standstill. The result naturally is that the "pirate" omnibuses are reaping a harvest of fares. The pirates, it should be added, are plying with the consent of the employees omnibus union, and in addition several minor omnibus lines have been permitted to start, their vehicles having conceded the hours of work and other terms asked for by the men.

The strikers now show signs of alarm at the great increase in the number of "pirate" busses and are discussing the advisability of limiting the number of these vehicles which the union will allow to ply for passengers with the idea of putting the public to as much inconvenience as possible, with the view, the strikers claim, of bringing the public to support the strikers. Strong squads of police are protecting the lines which are running and surrounded by crowds.

A number of road cars loaded with non-union men paraded the streets this afternoon. The occupants sang and cheered lustily and were answered with groans by the strikers. The excitement was intense, but the police preserved order. The road car directors met and explained to the men to-night that it was impossible at present to increase wages and pay the dividend proposed. A resolution pledging the men to resume work in the morning was carried unanimously. This will enable the company to start 100 cars. Burns addressed a mass meeting of strikers in the streets and declared that he had collected £50 in three minutes in the county council in behalf of the strike and that victory was certain. The speakers were hooted at by non-union men, but mounted police kept order. The concession made means to the road car company £70,000, and to the General Omnibus Company £70,000 yearly.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

A Boycott on "Alvin Joslin"—Puddlers' Extras Discussed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 9.—The day's session of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was devoted to the discussion of extras in the puddlers' scale.

During the session a committee of striking brick-layers was received and a resolution endorsing their strike was passed by the convention, the Amalgamation pledging their support. The carpenters did not make a similar request, it having been intimated that they would be refused. The endorsement of the bricklayers' strike as passed by the convention contained a significant clause, stating that the magnificent C. L. Davis ("Alvin Joslin") theatre building here was being put up entirely by non-union men, and desiring all labor organizations "to remember that fact in the future."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Twenty-five Hundred Delegates Present at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 9.—It is estimated that fully 2,500 strangers are in the city attending the convention of railway employees. The convention is composed of the following orders: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and Brotherhood of Trainmen. The object of the meeting is the discussion of matters of vital importance to the members of the different orders. At 9 o'clock this morning a secret meeting was held at Princess Rink, which was addressed by F. P. Sargent.

The Printers in Session.

BOSTON, June 9.—The convention of the International Typographical Union resumed its session to-day. A vote was passed to endorse the blue label cigar. It was voted that all changes relating to hours of working be referred to a special committee of five. The report of the trustees was taken from the table and referred to the appropriation committee.

Will Return to Work.

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 9.—The miners of Polk county, the second most important mining county in the State, have signified their willingness to return to work on the old basis and employment has been given to most of them.

Strike on a Steamship Line.

BREMEN, June 9.—The coal passers and firemen employed on the vessels of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., at Bremerhaven, went on a strike to-day for an increase of wages.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

In Hayti--Assassinations Ordered by President Hippolyte.

RUMORS OF A BIG REVOLUTION.

Reach the Ears of the Cowardly President, and He Has Inoffensive Citizens Thrown Into Prison and Many Shot--A Boy Killed for Too Free Talk.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 31.—For the last two or three weeks there have been rumors that a revolution against President Hippolyte was imminent in this capital, and these having reached the ears of the Chief Executive he caused the arrest of about eighty suspected persons, dragged them from their homes and put them in irons in prison. Among the suspected was General Sully, who, hearing he was "wanted," hid himself. Failing to secure the general himself, his wife was taken instead and thrown into prison.

Corpus Christi, Thursday, May 28, was a national holiday and it was reported that on that date Hippolyte, in order to effectually terrify the populace, had ordered a Gatling gun to be taken down to the prison and the eighty prisoners to be summarily executed. The friends of the prisoners, among whom were General Sully, met in council and, while the president was in the cathedral, they forced open the prison doors and freed all the prisoners, about 250 in all. Then, by order of the president, began a series of assassinations perhaps unequalled in the annals of civilization and to which the massacre of St. Bartholomew sinks into insignificance.

PRISONERS BRUTALLY SHOT.

The first victim was Ernest Rigaud, a respected merchant, a hard-working man who occupied himself exclusively with his business and was positively known to have been perfectly innocent of conspiracy of any kind. He was sitting on the balcony with his wife when the President passed, ordered him out and sent him to the cemetery to be shot. He asked to be allowed to take his hat (he was uncovered) and the President's own words were: "You won't require a hat long."

His nephew, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, followed him to the place of execution and returned with the news to the afflicted wife, who was still hoping to bring influence to bear to save her husband. He told her: "It is useless; my poor uncle has been foully murdered." These words were reported to the President, and twenty minutes later the boy, and twenty minutes later the boy, if he had made the above statement, he did not deny it, but said: "President, I have never conspired against you by word or deed." The boy was shot at once.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN A BATCH.

About the same time Alexis Roessignol, an inoffensive and much esteemed man, was executed in the streets; another man was put up against the cathedral wall and shot. Seventeen were executed in one batch, and even at this date an occasional volley tells that another poor wretch has been sent to his doom.

There is no fighting in the streets to cause this massacre; every execution is carried out in the most cold-blooded way; the executioners being soldiers belonging to the most degenerate type of men, who seem to enjoy the bloody task. It is impossible to enumerate in detail all the murders that have been perpetrated under the color of law. It is estimated that from May 23 to May 31 at least fifty persons have been put to death and the figures are placed as high as one hundred.

No one can say how long this state of affairs will last or what the result will be. Nor can any one who has not been an eye-witness of the scenes of horror enacted have an idea of the terrified condition of the people of Port au Prince.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY.

A Pretty Young Woman's Body Found in the River at Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 9.—The body of a pretty young woman was found floating in the Delaware river above the Vine street ferry landing to-day. Mystery surrounds the cause of her death. On the wharf was a pocketbook containing a receipted millinery bill in the name of Blanche Humphreys. Several articles of wearing apparel were also found.

Mrs. Coleman, who resides near the river, states that near midnight last night she heard a scream and a female voice cry out: "For God's sake, don't!" and then she heard a splash. A deckhand on a ferryboat says that early in the evening two rather rough-looking men, accompanied by the girl, crossed from Philadelphia to this city. Shortly afterwards they went back, and later on the three came over again. Near midnight the men returned to Philadelphia without the woman. The man is positive in his identification of the body.

The police learned to-night that the dead woman had worked for Mrs. Edendorn, a dressmaker, at 1829 North street, Philadelphia, by whom she was also known as Carrie Burrough. The woman had stated to her that her home was in Shamokin, Pa. The police are inclined to the theory of suicide.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S BODY.

Lying in State at Ottawa after brief Private Services.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 9.—The body of Sir John Macdonald now lies in state in the Senate Chamber. At 5 a. m., a private funeral service was conducted at Earncliffe. Rev. J. J. Bogart officiated. An hour later the remains were borne to the Senate chamber by six members of the Dominion police.

Thousands of ladies paid their last tribute to the late Premier. He looked natural in death. Relays of members of Parliament were on duty at the bier.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, warmer, southerly winds.